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10/574,774	05/01/2007	Nobuo Kaifu	289-400US0PCT	2526
22850	7590	10/16/2008	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			HEINCER, LIAM J	
1940 DUKE STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			1796	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/574,774	Applicant(s) KAIFU ET AL.
	Examiner Liam J. Heincer	Art Unit 1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (JP 2003-277308) in view of Honda et al. (US Pat. 3,814,713) and Okamura et al. (JP 57143316).

Considering Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 9 and 11: Honda teaches a method of making resorcinol-formaldehyde/formalin resin comprising adding to a water solvent 24 parts by weight per 100 parts water of resorcinol (¶0024), calcium/inorganic salt in an amount of 64 parts by weight per 100 parts water (¶0024) forming a mixture; adding an acid catalyst (¶0024); dropping 37% formaldehyde solution over 5 hours/300 minutes at 50 degrees C (¶0024) to give a formaldehyde to resorcinol ratio of 0.584 moles (¶0024); then stirring the mixture for an hour (¶0024); removing the reactant mother liquor/aqueous phase (¶0024).

Honda does not teach adding a solvent to the reaction mixture prior to the addition of formaldehyde. However, Okamura et al. teaches adding a solvent such as dibutyl ether (Derwent Abstract) to a resorcinol formaldehyde condensate prior to the reaction (Derwent Abstract).

Honda and Okamura et al. are analogous art as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely resorcinol-formaldehyde resins with reduced amounts of unreacted resorcinol. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the dibutyl ether of Okamura et al. in the process of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Okamura et al. suggests, to reduce the amount of unreacted resorcinol in the reaction mixture (Derwent Abstract).

Honda does not teach the solvent being added in the claimed amount during the first step. However, differences in concentration generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical. As shown by Okamura et al. the amount of water added to the mixture will affect the amount of resorcinol removed from the mixture (Derwent Abstract), the amount of water is a result effective variable. See MPEP § 2144.05. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the amount of water added through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been to fully remove the desired amount of unreacted resorcinol.

Honda does not teach diluting the product with an organic solvent. However, Honda et al. teaches adding an organic ketone, such as methyl ethyl ketone, to a resin mixture following the condensation reaction between resorcinol and formaldehyde in an amount of 4 to 6 times the amount of resin. Honda et al. then teaches extracting the mixture with water/adding water to the solution, allowing the layers to separate, and then removing the aqueous layer (5:1-43). Honda and Honda et al. are analogous art as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely producing resorcinol formaldehyde resins with low levels of unreacted resorcinol. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the solvent dilution and water extraction step of Honda et al. in the process of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Honda et al. suggests, to reduce the amount of unreacted resorcinol in the composition (5:36-40).

Honda does not teach the water being added in the claimed amount during the extraction step. However, differences in concentration generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical. As shown by Honda et al. the amount of water added to the mixture

will affect the amount of resorcinol removed from the mixture (5:5-9), the amount of water is a result effective variable. See MPEP § 2144.05. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the amount of water added through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been to fully remove the desired amount of unreacted resorcinol.

Honda does not teach adding the acid catalyst after the mixing/stirring the other reaction components. However, the selection of any order of mixing ingredients is *prima facie* obvious. See MPEP § 2144.04. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have added the catalyst after mixing the other components, but prior to the addition of the formaldehyde.

Considering Claim 3: The Office realizes that all of the claimed effects or physical properties are not positively stated by the reference(s). However, the reference(s) teaches all of the claimed ingredients and process steps. Therefore, the claimed effects and physical properties, i.e. amount of unreacted monomers and high molecular weight products would implicitly be achieved by a process using the claimed ingredients and process steps. If it is the applicant's position that this would not be the case: (1) evidence would need to be provided to support the applicant's position; and (2) it would be the Office's position that the application contains inadequate disclosure that there is no teaching as to how to obtain the claimed properties with only the claimed ingredients.

Considering Claim 6: Honda does not teach adding a mixture of solvents to the reaction mixture. However, Okamura et al. teaches several solvents are suitable for their invention (Derwent Abstract). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used a mixture of solvents in the method of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been that it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose. See MPEP § 2144.06.

Considering Claims 7 and 8: Honda teaches the salt as preferably being calcium chloride (¶0013).

Considering Claim 10: Honda teaches the catalyst as preferably being hydrochloric acid (¶0019).

Considering Claim 12: Honda does not teach the addition of formaldehyde as taking place over 20 to 120 minutes. However, differences in reaction time generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such reaction time is critical. See MPEP § 2144.05. As the rate of the formaldehyde addition controls the reaction rate it is a result effective variable. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the reaction time through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been a shorter reaction time will make the process more cost efficient and commercially viable.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (JP 2003-277308) in view of Honda et al. (US Pat. 3,814,713) and Okamura et al. (JP 57143316) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Okamura et al. (US 5,368,928).

Considering Claim 13: Honda, Honda et al. and Okamura et al. collectively teach the method of claim 1 as shown above.

Honda does not teach forming a dispersion comprising the resin. However, Okamura et al. '928 teaches forming an aqueous dispersion of a resin by diluting the resin solution with water; stripping/distilling the organic solvent and concentrating the composition to a desired solids content (Example 1). Honda and Okamura et al. '928 are analogous art as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely low molecular weight resocirnol formaldehyde resin compositions. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the method of Okamura et al. '928 in the method of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Okamura et al. '928 suggests, to provide an aqueous solution of the resin.

Honda does not teach the claimed solids content. However, differences in concentration generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical. As the solids content controls the flowability of a solution, it is a result effective variable. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the solids content of the solution through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been to form a solution that is processable.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (JP 2003-277308) in view of Honda et al. (US Pat. 3,814,713) and Okamura et al. (JP 57143316) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Swedo (US 2004/0116647).

Considering Claim 14: Honda, Honda et al. and Okamura et al. collectively teach the method of claim 1 as shown above.

Honda does not teach further processing the organic phase. However, Swedo teaches diluting the organic phase of a phenol formaldehyde resin by diluting it with acetone, drying the solution/azeotropically removing water, and filtering the solution (¶0032). Honda and Swedo are analogous art as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely phenolic formaldehyde condensation resins. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the step of Swedo in the process of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Swedo suggests, removing water from the organic phase.

Claims 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (JP 2003-277308) in view of Honda et al. (US Pat. 3,814,713) and Okamura et al. (JP 57143316).

Considering Claims 15, 16, and 18-22: Honda teaches a resin made by a method of making resorcinol-formaldehyde/formalin resin comprising adding to a water solvent 24 parts by weight per 100 parts water of resorcinol (¶0024), calcium/inorganic salt in an amount of 64 parts by weight per 100 parts water (¶0024) forming a mixture; adding an acid catalyst (¶0024); dropping 37% formaldehyde solution over 5 hours/300 minutes at 50 degrees C (¶0024) to give a formaldehyde to resorcinol ratio of 0.584 moles (¶0024); then stirring the mixture for an hour (¶0024); removing the reactant mother liquor/aqueous phase (¶0024).

Honda does not teach adding a solvent to the reaction mixture prior to the addition of formaldehyde. However, Okamura et al. teaches adding a solvent such as dibutyl ether (Derwent Abstract) to a resorcinol formaldehyde condensate prior to the reaction (Derwent Abstract). Honda and Okamura et al. are analogous art as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely resorcinol-formaldehyde resins with reduced amounts of unreacted resorcinol. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to

have used the dibutyl ether of Okamura et al. in the process of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Okamura et al. suggests, to reduce the amount of unreacted resorcinol in the reaction mixture (Derwent Abstract).

Honda does not teach the solvent being added in the claimed amount during the first step. However, differences in concentration generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical. As shown by Okamura et al. the amount of water added to the mixture will affect the amount of resorcinol removed from the mixture (Derwent Abstract), the amount of water is a result effective variable. See MPEP § 2144.05. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the amount of water added through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been to fully remove the desired amount of unreacted resorcinol.

Honda does not teach diluting the product with an organic solvent. However, Honda et al. teaches adding an organic ketone, such as methyl ethyl ketone, to a resin mixture following the condensation reaction between resorcinol and formaldehyde in an amount of 4 to 6 times the amount of resin. Honda et al. then teaches extracting the mixture with water/adding water to the solution, allowing the layers to separate, and then removing the aqueous layer (5:1-43). Honda and Honda et al. are combinable as they are concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely producing resorcinol formaldehyde resins. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the solvent dilution and water extraction step of Honda et al. in the process of Honda, and the motivation to do so would have been, as Honda et al. suggests, to reduce the amount of unreacted resorcinol in the composition (5:36-40).

Honda does not teach the water being added in the claimed amount during the extraction step. However, differences in concentration generally will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration is critical. As shown by Honda et al. the amount of water added to the mixture will affect the amount of resorcinol removed from the mixture (5:5-9), the amount of water is a result effective variable. See MPEP § 2144.05. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have optimized the amount of water added

through routine optimization, and the motivation to do so would have been to fully remove the desired amount of unreacted resorcinol.

Honda does not teach adding the acid catalyst after the mixing/stirring the other reaction components. However, the selection of any order of mixing ingredients is *prima facie* obvious. See MPEP § 2144.04. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have added the catalyst after mixing the other components, but prior to the addition of the formaldehyde.

Considering Claim 17: The Office realizes that all of the claimed effects or physical properties are not positively stated by the reference(s). However, the reference(s) teaches all of the claimed ingredients and process steps. Therefore, the claimed effects and physical properties, i.e. amount of unreacted monomers and high molecular weight products would implicitly be achieved by a process using the claimed ingredients and process steps. If it is the applicant's position that this would not be the case: (1) evidence would need to be provided to support the applicant's position; and (2) it would be the Office's position that the application contains inadequate disclosure that there is no teaching as to how to obtain the claimed properties with only the claimed ingredients.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Liam J. Heincer whose telephone number is 571-270-3297. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7:30 to 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Eashoo can be reached on 571-272-1197. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mark Eashoo, Ph.D./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1796

LJH
October 3, 2008